

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF GUARDIANS
OF THE
CHICAGO REFORM SCHOOL
TO THE
COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1865.

CHICAGO:
ROUNDS & JAMES, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, 46 STATE STREET.
1865.

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DEACCESSIONED BY
CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
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GUARDIAN'S REPORT.

*To Hon. the Mayor and Aldermen of the Common Council
of the City of Chicago :*

The Board of Guardians of the Chicago Reform School respectfully present the accompanying Report of George W. Perkins, Superintendent, for the year ending March 31st, 1865, to which we refer you for detail in every department, confident that it will repay a careful perusal, and that you will agree with us that "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." During the past year we have erected a comfortable brick dwelling house for the Superintendent and Assistants. We have also made some changes to further carry out our former plan of family departments, keeping the small and ignorant in crime or mischief from older and more corrupt boys. Additional buildings are, however, needed, before we can hope to work as successfully as is desirable upon this plan.

The progress in the School Department of the Institution is believed to be greater than ever before. It is a matter of surprise that, where free public schools are so numerous and so well conducted as they are in Chicago, so many boys are entirely without education when they enter the Reform School, a number not even having a knowledge of the alphabet.

The work shops for the boys have been materially changed during the past year. Formerly we hired the boys by the day to parties to make shoes, etc., if the overseer furnished

by the parties wanting the labor of the boys, was the right kind of a man, and one who could cheerfully adopt our rules and regulations, all would be well; but if deficient in discipline or adaptation to our ideas of management in the shops, trouble and a demoralised discipline would follow. We have therefore adopted the plan of working the boys under our own supervision, taking work by the case and being responsible for the work. We average six hours per day in our work shops, thus aiding the boys to form industrious habits, yet not interfering with their schooling, nor overworking to the injury of wakefulness and application when engaged in their studies. We are very much pleased with the success of our work shops, and we hope to make further advancements that will be beneficial to the boys in workmanship, and pecuniarily so to the Institution.

Our numbers have not increased as rapidly as heretofore, proportionate to our population, and are not as large as they would have been if all the boys deemed fit subjects for a Reformatory had been committed to our care. About 156 of those brought up for examination were assigned to the Catholic Industrial School at Bridgeport, where a commendable effort is being made for their advancement in habits of industry, education and morals, which we trust may develop good and respectable citizens.

Ten thousand dollars of the funds now in the hands of the Comptroller was raised specially for a girl's department, and has been appropriated for the purpose of commencing at once the erection of suitable buildings for their use. In addition to the amount needed for the maintenance of the girl's branch when started, and for the maintenance of the boy's department, as heretofore, we need \$18,000 for a building suitable for work shops and dormitories; to accomplish this we shall need the full amount allowed us by an act of our legislature. Other buildings are much needed, but we can for the present do without them, but for the girl's branch, work shops and dormitories there is a pressing need,

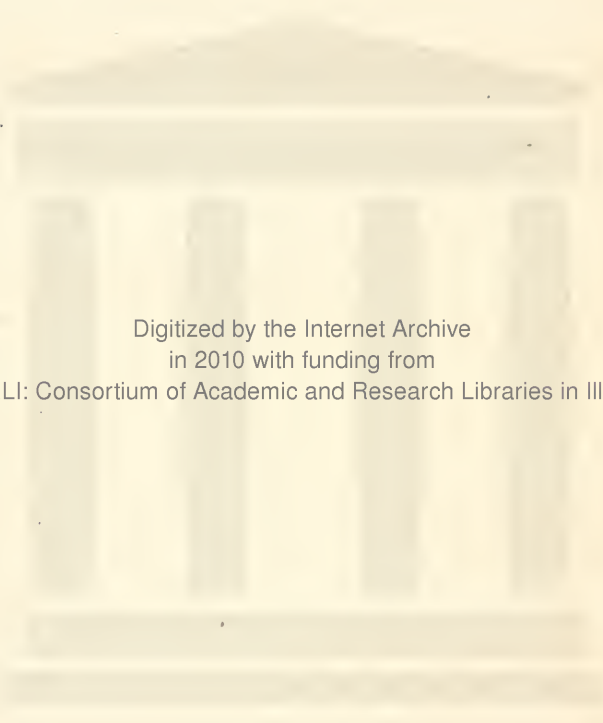
which we think you will agree with us in saying cannot be neglected any longer.

The Reform School has been well conducted during the past year, and has proved so far as may be in such an Institution, a *home* for the youth committed to our charge. Assisted by a faithful corps of officers, our Superintendent's plans have been cheerfully and faithfully executed, and the results have been good. We invite all interested in this department of Christian philanthropy, to visit the school and judge for themselves what is being accomplished. Our visiting hours are from 2 to 6 P. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of every week.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY SMITH, *President.*

J. H. GRAY, *Secretary.*



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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHICAGO REFORM SCHOOL.

To the Board of Guardians :

GENTLEMEN,—It becomes my duty at this time to present you the Annual Report of this Institution for the ninth year ending March 31, 1865, which is as follows :

Total number of inmates received into the Institution since its opening, November 30, 1855.....	836
Number in connection with the School April 1, 1864....	277
Received during the year.....	47
Runaways returned.....	12
Total.....	336

Discharged by order of the Court.....	4
Returned to Court as improper subject.....	1
Died.....	5
Escaped.....	14
Discharged and returned to care of parents.....	36
In connection with School April 1, 1865.....	276
Total.....	336

Of the number in connection with the School there are employed in the different work departments.....	198
Number absent on monthly tickets of leave.....	78

There has been received during the different months as follows :

April	3
May.....	4
June.....	4
July.....	4
August	3
September.....	8
October.....	2
November.....	5
December	6
January.....	3
February.....	4
March.....	1
Total.....	<u>47</u>

Those received confessed to :

Grand larceny.....	7
Petit larceny.....	19
Vagrancy	4
Homeless.....	4
Truancy	3
Mail robbery.....	1
Incorrigible.....	9
Total.....	<u>47</u>

Their occupation was :

Attending school.....	4
Errand boy.....	5
Roamed in street.....	6
Newsboys	4
Worked in shops	6
Worked on farm.....	7
Worked in stone quarry.....	1
Carrying in coal.....	4
In stores.....	3

Train boy.....	1
In saloon.....	2
In hotel.....	2
Driving team.....	1
Sailing.....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	47

The nativity of those received is :

New York.....	15
Massachusetts	2
Illinois	9
California.....	1
Ohio.....	2
Wisconsin.....	1
Indiana.....	1
Georgia	1
Tennessee.....	1
Kentucky.....	1
Maryland	1
Connecticut.....	1
Canada.....	2
Germany.....	4
Ireland	4
Norway	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	47

Their parentage is as follows :

Irish.....	13
German	10
English.....	2
American	15
Norwegian	1
Negro	3
Indian.....	2
Canadian.....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	47

Their ages were :

Eight years of age.....	1
Nine “.....	0
Ten “.....	3
Eleven “.....	8
Twelve “.....	5
Thirteen “.....	7
Fourteen “.....	12
Fifteen “.....	8
Sixteen “.....	3
Total.....	47

As to the social condition of their homes :

Had lost both parents.....	7
“ their fathers.....	17
“ “ mothers.....	17
Had step parents.....	14
“ intemperate parents.....	2
“ “ fathers.....	10
“ “ mothers.....	3
Parents kept saloon.....	1
“ quarreled.....	2
“ were religious.....	5
Had fathers in army.....	4

The average age of those received during the year, is 13 years and 15 days.

The total number in connection with the school during the year.....	336
Average number in connection with the school during the year.....	285
Average number engaged in departments of work on the premises.....	211

Those discharged have been in connection with the school an average of 3 years and 7 months, including their time out on ticket-of-leave.

The number received into the Institution, during the past year, has been less than for several of the previous years, owing probably to the fact that our Police force has been very small, requiring the whole time of those engaged in it, in looking after the older offenders of the law, while the younger ones have generally been left to do as they pleased, provided they were not brought prominently under the notice of the Police force of our city. While our numbers are now as large as is desirable, for one institution of this kind, yet it is a notable fact that there are a large number of boys in our city, who in every particular lack *proper parental care*, and in future years will come before our courts for crimes, when too old to be benefited by a reformatory. A little fellow in telling his history the other day, said that father and mother drank, and generally compelled him to drink with them, his father on several occasions, whipping him for refusing; that at one time he left home and went into the country, when his father finding out where he was, took him back to the city, telling him that he did not want him to be in a place where he was learning good morals, and taught to attend school and church. A father appeared before the Police Court the other day, when his child, aged thirteen years, was arrested for crime, and entreated that to save the family from disgrace, as he called it, his daughter might be returned to his care, while he at the same time coolly confessed that during six weeks' absence of the child from home, neither he nor his wife had given themselves any uneasiness about her welfare. So the mother of a boy, eleven years of age, confessed that for ten weeks he had only slept at home three nights. Who can calculate the time necessary, under good training, to wipe out the influences of this ten weeks' street education? So far as this class of the street boys of our city is concerned, our Institution may be said to fail of accomplishing the object for which it was founded, for the want of a proper method of looking after these neglected ones.

It is certainly an evil that a boy should be left to follow his own inclinations, however bad they may be, until for some prominent offence against the law he is taken before our courts for examination. Parents who entirely neglect their children in their younger years, should be made to feel that they must perform their duty, or the city will assume parental control, as a matter of protection in the future. Were children who are thus neglected, sent to the reformatory younger, instead of waiting until the age of fifteen or sixteen years, and until they have fully developed a familiarity with crime and vice equal to manhood, an Institution like this would have opportunity of accomplishing much more of good. Boys are sent to us under sixteen, who from the cradle up through life's journey, have been surrounded by bad influences and associations. We are asked to eradicate all these evils, change the disposition of the child, inculcate right principles, and in the course of a few months send him out into the world, strong enough to resist its many temptations and always do well. That many of our boys do succeed in doing well, is almost a wonder, yet how much more firmly would the principles of truth and right be fixed in the character of the boy, if he were taken away from evil before becoming so old as to learn all its arts, and placed under proper care and instruction. We believe it a matter of equal importance to our city, how best to look after our neglected boys in the streets, and prevent such a life, as well as how best to take care of them when they have so far gone astray as to become dangerous to society.

WORK DEPARTMENTS.

The average number of boys employed in the different departments of the Institution has been as follows:

Shoe shop.....	76
Tailor shop.....	18
Small boys' workshop.....	41
Farm.....	19
Dormitories.....	11
Bakery and kitchen.....	6
Laundry.....	6
Dining rooms.....	5
General work.....	29
Total.....	211

In the laundry there has been washed and ironed 47,153 pieces.

SMALL BOYS' WORKSHOP.

Pairs of Stockings knit.....	412
“ “ mended.....	5,319
Pounds of Curled Hair picked.....	11,058

TAILOR SHOP.

ARTICLES.	MADE.	MENDED.
Jackets.....	264	1,228
Pants.....	381	1,345
Caps.....	244	243
Shirts.....	157	2,701
Suspenders.....	161	
Mattresses.....	16	147
Aprons.....	4	24

Sheets.....	12	229
Pillow Cases.....	48	71
Towels.....	93	44
Spreads.....		38
Blankets.....		390
Table Cloths.....	2	10

SHOE SHOP.

Pairs of Children's Shoes.....	3,720
“ Misses' Shoes.....	1,920
“ Women's Shoes.....	652
“ Boy's Boots.....	6,528
“ Youths' Boots.....	4,884
“ Men's Brogan Shoes.....	1,452
“ Boy's Shoes.....	394
“ Men's Boots fitted.....	38,220
“ Boy's Boots fitted.....	14,124
“ Youths' Boots fitted.....	4,788
“ Men's Brogans fitted.....	1,212
“ Boy's Shoes mended.....	723

GARDEN AND FARM.

Bushels of Potatoes.....	226
“ Peas.....	12
“ Beans.....	10
“ Tomatoes.....	15
“ Cucumbers.....	8
“ Sweet Corn.....	20
“ Beets.....	31
“ Turnips.....	25
“ Onions.....	142
Heads of Cabbage.....	612
Melons.....	867
Pumpkins and Squashes.....	714
Pounds of Willows.....	966

The amount earned by the boys on work, aside from that required for themselves, is as follows:

Small Boys' Workshop.....	\$221 16
Farmer's working on building.....	30 00
Shoe Shop.....	9,986 45
Total	<hr/> \$10,237 61

The reports from our Work Departments, show a large increase on the amount of work done, and in the earnings of the boys, with about the same average number of boys in the school, and the same number of working hours as last year. Nearly two months of the year the boys in the shops have been almost idle, for want of a sufficient quantity of work of the kind in which they were engaged. We have been very fortunate in securing persons to oversee the work of the boys, who are well adapted to the positions they occupy, both in the shops and in the care of the boys. We have been very much crowded for room in all our work shops, and a portion of the time some of our boys have been out of employment, for the want of room in our shops to give them work. Last fall we were about letting a contract for a building for our work departments, 50 by 100 feet, three stories and a basement, when a decline in gold commenced, and it was deemed advisable to delay building until this spring. The plans and specifications for this building are all ready, and it is to be hoped that as early as practicable it will be placed under process of erection. We have closed a contract with parties in the city, for cane and flag seating chairs, and purpose commencing the business immediately, but cannot carry it on to any extent, until we are provided with more room.

FINANCES.

Inventory of Furniture and Stores on hand March 31, 1865:

Family No. 2 Furniture.....	\$648 36
Family No. 3 Furniture.....	133 19
Office and Library Furniture.....	119 01
School Books and Furniture.....	346 60
Dining Room Furniture.....	141 73
Dormitory Bedding and Furniture.....	1,221 27
Clothing.....	2,896 32
Shoe Shop Furniture and Tools.....	964 18
Bath Room and Warming Room Furniture.....	112 90
Boy's Kitchen Furniture.....	35 11
Laundry Furniture.....	123 47
Officers' Department Bedding and Furniture....	2,064 92
Hospital Furniture.....	121 05
Tailor Shop.....	38 58
Provisions and Stores on hand.....	3,888 07
Farming Tools.....	159 70
Farm Stock.....	432 00
Carpenter's Tools.....	26 36
Willows.....	77 28
	\$13,550 10

Our expenditures for the year have been as follows:

PROVISIONS.

Flour	\$4,335 77
Corn meal.....	147 04
Molasses.....	626 59
Codfish	128 07
Tea	220 20

Coffee	\$114 56
Rice	231 59
Pepper	15 70
Hops	7 25
Saleratus, Cream Tartar and Soda.....	11 00
Ginger	4 00
Sugar	434 70
Salt Pork.....	43 32
Fresh Meat.....	1,409 65
Lard	81 66
Butter.....	620 47
Vinegar	30 72
Salt.....	30 85
Beans	65 09
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	289 93
Starch.....	8 40
Eggs	3 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,859 56

CLOTHING.

Satinetts and Cassimeres.....	\$2,696 32
Linseys, Linings and Canvass.....	15 40
Wadding.....	15 00
Hats, Caps and Trimmings.....	61 58
Shirting	309 40
Shoes.....	1,160 06
Collars.....	38 75
Handkerchiefs.....	110 18
Suspenders.....	56 40
Buttons.....	13 23
Thread.....	73 35
	<hr/>
	\$4,549 67

HOUSEHOLD DRY GOODS.

Sheeting	\$164 69
Crash.....	46 70
Pins, needles, combs and thimbles	1 90
	<hr/>
	\$213 29

FURNITURE.

Beds and Bedding.....	\$28 55
Stoves and Pipe.....	710 74
Crockery and Glassware.....	72 11
Wooden ware.....	11 35
Lamps and Lanterns.....	68 23
School Books and Furniture.....	40 55
Farming Tools.....	48 30
Bureaus, Tables and Chairs.....	112 00
Carpeting	320 01
Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.....	86 50
Tin ware.....	80 71
Brooms and Brushes.....	129 82
Curtains and Fixtures.....	31 23
Door Mats.....	34 50
Washing Machine :.....	27 00
Carpenters' Tools	23 46
Cutlery	1 75
	<hr/>
	\$1,826 81

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Superintendent.....	}	\$6,025 10
Matron.....		
Four Teachers.....		
Clerk		
Matron Family No. 2.....		
Overseer Family No. 3.....		
“ in Main Yard.....		
“ in Tailor Shop.....		
“ on Farm		
Cook and Baker.....		
Steward.....	}	
Watchman.....		
Laundress		

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Shoe Shop, Stock and Tools.....	\$2,661 03
Kerosene and Lard Oil	404 40

Woolen Yarn	\$242 00
Stationery.....	109 34
Soap	289 95
Fodder	751 42
Bath Brick	3 00
Shoe Blacking	4 00
R. R. fares and Livery	336 60
Medicine and Medical attendance.....	162 05
Postage.....	28 50
Fuel.....	2,771 87
Teaming	129 82
Printing Annual Report, &c.....	150 90
Insurance	234 00
Reform School Commissioner.....	1,000 00
Festivals	219 41
Garden Seeds and Plants.....	63 33
Funeral Expenses	103 50
Scales	10 00
Sundries	6 14
Board of Workmen	21 00
Revenue Stamps.....	5 00
Music for Boys.....	8 90
Twine	6 89
Ice.....	2 35
Milk	14 73
Clothes Pins.....	2 00
Windmill.....	124 10
Expenses of Shoe Shop.....	4,876 35
	<hr/>
	\$14,742 58

REPAIRS.

Services of Mason	\$ 64 75
“ of Carpenter	119 00
Lumber	37 10
Hardware	46 85

Lime and Stucco.....	\$28 25
Glass and Putty.....	11 21
	<hr/>
	\$307 16

IMPROVEMENTS.

Superintendent's House	\$6,707 10
Lumber.....	296 30
Lime and Stucco.....	40 07
Painting and Graining.....	78 00
Lightning Rods	47 60
Hardware	67 03
Services of Carpenter.....	269 75
“ of Mason.....	43 75
Paints, Oils and Glass.....	48 22
Plumbing	433 08
	<hr/>
	\$8,030 90

RECEIPTS.

Lead Pipe sold	\$ 71 43
Board of Boys	230 00
Laying down front Sidewalk.....	77 90
Old Rags sold.....	31 24
Empty Barrels	127 31
Eight Cords Stone sold	108 00
Board of Workmen	91 00
Forty Pair Men's Shoes and Mending.....	113 75
Small Boys' Work Shop.....	221 16
Labor of Boys on Building.....	30 00
Shoe Shop Credit.....	9,986 45
	<hr/>
	\$11,088 24

DEBITS.

Provisions.....	\$8,859 56
Clothing	4,549 67
Household Dry Goods.....	213 29
Furniture	1,826 81

Officer's Salaries	\$6,025 10
General Expenses.....	14,742 58
Repairs.....,.....	307 16
Improvements.....	8,030 90
<hr/>	
Total expenditure for the year.....	\$44,555 07
Deduct am't paid for improvements \$8,030 90	
" " Commissioner.....	1,000 00
" Receipts	11,088 24
	<hr/>
	20,119 14

Current expenses for the year..... \$24,435 93

Almost immediately after our report of last year was presented, the prices of nearly everything increased double. It has been only by strict economy and careful watching of our expenditures, together with the additional receipts to our institution, that we have kept our expenditures down so as to only be about one-third more than last year, and at the same time to be able to provide everything comfortably for the boys.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The government of our school has been much the same as noted in previous reports. Every appearance of restraint and confinement is removed from our buildings and grounds so far as possible. The boys are made to feel that the school is a home for them, where they may be well instructed in all things that will help to make them good men, and that because the influences of their previous homes have been bad, we desire them to remain with us until we deem them capable of going out into the world and acting for themselves. We require prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule, but endeavor at the same time, to have every scholar convinced of the importance of observing all established rules. So thorough is this understanding among the boys, that when they are first committed to our care they readily acquiesce in the requirements of the school, almost as a matter of course, although familiar with crime and vice of all kinds, yet they much more fully, than one would at first suppose, understand what is right, and as a general thing will endorse and commend the right, although they may be so surrounded with the influences of bad habits that they lack much of acting rightly under all circumstances. Our boys are governed to a very great extent by the public sentiment of the school, and so long as this is right their control is much easier than simply to insist on the observance of different rules, because it is required by the regulations of the institution. We desire to have the boys so far as may be, govern themselves. While our system of grades remain about the same the year round, and have more of encouragement in them, we believe than any

similar institution in the country, yet we introduce with them frequent changes, to inspire the boys with a proper emulation, to try to be foremost in the path of right. Where many boys are gathered together, the tendency is to a gradual increase in the discipline of the school. This above all things, should be avoided if possible. Any and every method of government, however perfect or good it may be, will eventually become to the pupils irksome in its enforcement, and needs change for relief. These changes, simple in themselves, will often produce the happiest results in the whole school, and serve to obtain from a boy the best obedience, from his own free will and a desire on his part to do right. All government, which simply enforces obedience without convincing the will, and calling out a ready response to the right of the boys' nature, must, to a very great extent, be a failure. The sympathy and applause of our fellows is in the social nature of us all, if it cannot be obtained for good, most generally the mind turns to associations which are evil. We feel that none too many inducements for good, which will inspire these young minds with objects of ambition, which are elevating and ennobling, can be introduced into the government of a school like this, and although there may be some expense attended therewith, yet under judicious management, it will more than counterbalance, in the relief from expense in providing punishments and restraints.

The building reported last year as contracted for, was completed last fall, and is now occupied by the Superintendent and his family, as a residence. For the want of sufficient room, our divisions of the institution are to a very great extent connected together. While there are some benefits to be derived from the partial separation which we now have, yet it would be much better for the management of the school and the boys, were the separation complete. We repeat therefore the statement of last year, that dormitories and work shops need to be provided for the main

school before a proper division can be made. \$10,000 has been raised during the past year, with our Reform School fund, for establishing a girl's department, and is now at the disposal of the Board. The pressing need of this department has been so long felt in our city, that the arrangements for their reception cannot too soon be made.

The *Christian Times*, *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, *Chicago Evening Journal*, and the *Post*, all published in the city, and the *Advocate* and *Guardian*, published in New York, have been furnished us regularly through the kindness of the publishers. We have also received 100 Testaments from the Chicago Bible Society; a case of stuffed birds from F. H. Sleeper; a quantity of assorted nuts, for the boys on Christmas, from Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner; and \$200, donated from our boys in the army, for a Band of Music.

The difficulty of obtaining proper officers in an Institution like this seems to be a universal complaint. A person introduced into such a school, be he ever so well adapted to the position he is to fill, will need to remain from six months to a year before he becomes capable of fully assuming any of the responsibilities of the departments with which he may be connected, or if he does assume them sooner, serious defects in his management of them are likely to occur, which are very detrimental to the interest of the boys under his charge and to the Institution. The want of just the right kind of officers for the management of these boys is one of the most serious difficulties under which reformatories labor. A normal school, exclusively as such, cannot well be established for such purposes for the want of opportunity for practical experience, but a small normal institute, of perhaps two or three young men who are just choosing their profession for life, and who may, after understanding its nature, prefer reformatory life, may be connected with each institution without any very great expense. Some such plan, we believe, would in the course of a few years develope very advantageously, and under the careful supervision and instruction

of the Superintendent, eventually furnish such kind of help as will prove desirable and profitable for the proper training of this class of children.

The following extracts from our daily Journal will suffice to illustrate the manner in which our officers constantly strive to make our Reformatory Home pleasant to these boys in their social amusements, thus greatly assisting in preserving a happy and cheerful spirit among the inmates the year round:

July 4, 1864.—The boys rose at half-past four o'clock, and after drilling for an hour, went to the lake to bathe. Soon as the work of the morning was finished, a general distribution of fireworks was made among the boys, after which forming into line military order, with band playing and banners flying, they marched through Oakland, thence to a grove west of our grounds, where we spent the day in exercises and amusements suitable for the occasion, including a dinner of good things. We remained at the grove until eight o'clock, when, on returning to the School, an exhibition of fireworks was provided by the officers, which continued the enjoyments of the day until nearly ten o'clock, when, with three cheers for the Fourth of July and three for the School, all retired to rest.

August 1, 1864.—We were visited by Railroad Mission School, numbering about 600 scholars and teachers. The boys marched to the Depot and escorted their visitors to the School grounds, where they gave them a concert entertainment, after which the two schools enjoyed themselves together very happily until 5 o'clock, when the boys escorted the visiting school back to the Depot, and as the cars moved away, the schools bade each other good bye, with hearty cheers from both parties.

August 27, 1864.—On returning from bathing at the lake this evening, the boys, by permission of the Superintendent, paid a visit to the melon patch, each bringing away such trophies as they could readily possess themselves of.

August 31, 1864.—Thirty-two of the boys went to the city on a visit to-day, by permission of the Superintendent.

November 24, 1864, (Thanksgiving Day.)—School room was cleared of desks, and used as a dining room, and handsomely decorated with banners; five rows of tables, running the length of the room, were well furnished, and loaded with roast beef, turkies and chickens, also vegetables of all kinds, mince and pumpkin pies. In the evening the boys assembled in the school room again, and witnessed an exhibition of tableaux, such as "Queen Esther before King Ahasuerus," "Faith," "Red, White and Blue," "Fortune Teller," "Contrabands in Massa's Parlor," &c., &c. The entertainment was interspersed with singing by the boys. The whole day passed very pleasantly, and afforded a great deal of enjoyment to all who were present.

December 26, 1864.—Monday was spent as Christmas. The main yard, school rooms and warming rooms were open all day to the boys for games and amusements. Many of the parents of the children visited them, and brought them Christmas presents. A gathering in the evening, with a personification of Sante Claus, with a quantity of Christmas tokens, &c., closed the exercises for the day.

On New Year's Day the Superintendent and wife received calls from the boys at their residence all day as usual.

As our institution advances in years, we receive an increased number of reports from boys who have gone out from us, which are very encouraging. The visits also of former inmates are becoming of frequent occurrence, and are pleasing, both to the boys who make them, and those of us who receive them. Two of the officers in this institution who have been in our employ for sometime, and to whom we are paying \$25 and \$30 per month, for services rendered, were formerly inmates of the school. The manner in which they perform their duties, and interest themselves in the welfare of these boys, is so familiar to you as to need no commendation at my hands. We frequently receive the

most flattering statements in reference to the character and gentlemanly bearing of boys who have left the institution, and returned to the city to live. Permit me, as showing more conclusively how the boys who have gone out from us are doing, to present a few extracts from letters received this year, from parties with whom boys are residing. A gentleman who has moved to St. Louis, reports: "My son is well and going to school. He is in a nice private boarding school, where he has no chance to deviate from his former instructions. I hold myself under many obligations to you for the advancement of my son, &c. A mechanic in our city says: "J— has been a good boy, and I wish you would let me have another boy as soon as convenient." A physician in the country writes to me: "I am pleased to state that the conduct of the boys is such as to meet the approbation of us all." A lady in our city, informing me of the character of her boy writes: "We have reason to hope that the sad fault in A— that took him from us, has under your judicious management, received a radical cure, and what I so much feared would be the result of his constantly associating with so many boys of bad habits and character, the adoption of low vulgar manners and evil principles, I am most happy to admit is not perceptible. His deportment is particularly gratifying and satisfactory. Our thanks for your kindness. May the blessings of Heaven be your reward." From a farmer in Mokena, we hear: "E— is doing very well, and seems quite contented. He feels grateful for your kindness to him, and sends his best respects. I would like to take the boy G— whom I saw at the gate. Please write and let me know about him." A gentleman from Morris writes us: "G. P. L— left me in May last and enlisted in the 100 days service, and was mustered out on the first of November; since that time he has been with me. I like him well, and think he is well liked in the neighborhood." A gentleman who has had two of our boys for between three and four years, in closing a letter says: "O—

enlisted last winter in the 1st Illinois cavalry. J— still stops with me and has turned out an excellent boy, and has a great desire for learning; I intend to send him to Hillsdale College, as I have a scholarship there. I think J— will make a smart man. His moral character is unexceptionable.” A Quaker friend near Philadelphia, Pa., in a recent letter says: “When we moved from H. we let P— go to live with our brother-in-law for one year; he is to be found in all things requisite, and have \$25 besides. I left him abundantly supplied with clothes and some money; he proved to be a steady, moral and industrious boy, and lived with us two and-half years.”

Many extracts of this kind, and also reports from boys themselves might be presented to you, did time and space permit. The whole file of letters received during the year from boys and their employers are respectfully submitted with this report for you examination.

Under your direction the Superintendent visited most of the Reformatories of the United States during the months of February and March, and would here record the cordial reception and hospitable treatment extended to him at the different institutions which he visited.

The Report of our Physician will show you the cases of sickness and death in the Institution during the past year. To him for his prompt and kind responses to our calls, to the officers associated with me in the duties of the School for their cheerful promptness in the performance of their duties, to our teachers in school for their continued interest and faithfulness to the boys, as is abundantly shown by the report of this department, to those who have assisted us on the Sabbath, I would return my sincere thanks. Acknowledging your assistance and continued kindness to me in the discharge of my duties as your Superintendent, I respectfully submit to you the Ninth Annual Report of our School.

GEO. W. PERKINS, *Superintendent.*

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent and Guardians of the Chicago Reform School:

I have the honor of submitting to you the Ninth Annual Report of the School in connection with this Institution, for the year ending March 31st, 1865.

The whole number under instruction at the commencement of the year.....	207
There have been received during the year.....	67

Whole number under instruction during the year.....	274
Have left the School.....	76
Average attendance.....	211

Of the 67 received into the School, their attainments were as follows:

IN READING.

Did not know the Alphabet.....	10
Commenced in Primer.....	17
“ 1st Reader.....	9
“ 2d “	18
“ 3d “	8
“ 4th “	5
	67

IN ARITHMETIC.

Never studied any Arithmetic.....	36
Had studied Primary 1st Class.....	10
“ “ Addition Practical.....	10
“ “ Denominate numbers.....	6
“ “ Fractions	5
	67

IN WRITING.

Never had written.....	38
Could write easy words.....	22
Could write legibly.....	7
	<hr/>
	67

IN GEOGRAPHY.

Never studied Geography.....	53
Had studied Primary to United States.....	6
“ “ South America	8
	<hr/>
	67

There are now 198 boys in School, whose standing is as follows :

Do not know the Alphabet	2
Read in Sander's Primer.....	9
“ “ 1st Reader.....	18
“ “ 2d “	35
“ “ 3d “	53
“ “ 4th “	37
“ “ 5th “	18
“ “ History.....	26
	<hr/>
	198

Spell and define.....	169
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ARITHMETIC.

Are not studying Arithmetic.....	29
Studied Davies' Primary to Subtraction.....	57
“ “ Multiplication	41
“ “ Division	24
“ Intellectual to Percentage.....	14
“ Practical to Fractions.....	16
“ “ Proportion.....	13
Completed Practical and studied University Arithmetic to Partnership.....	4
	<hr/>

WRITING.

Write on slates.....	12
Are beginning on paper.....	24
Can write easy words	20
Can write simple sentences very well.....	78
Can write well	47
	<hr/>
	181

Use Spencer's No. 1.....	24
“ No. 2.....	19
“ No. 3.....	37
“ No. 4.....	44
“ No. 5.....	45
	<hr/>
	169

IN GEOGRAPHY.

Studied Monteith's Primary to Hemispheres	26
Completed “	39
“ Mitchell's Higher	13
	<hr/>
	78

The following promotions have been made during the year :

Promoted from Alphabet to Primer.....	15
“ “ First Reader.....	12
“ Primer “	43
“ “ Second Reader.....	59
“ First Reader to Second Reader.....	39
“ Second “ Third “	64
“ Third “ Fourth “	46
“ Fourth “ Fifth “	40
“ Fifth “ History.....	26
Promoted to Primary Arithmetic.....	61
“ from “ to Intellectual.....	35
“ “ Practical to University.....	7
“ to Geography.....	29
“ to Writing.....	75

Of the 47 boys who have been committed to the care of the Institution during the past year, say they have never attended any school.....	8
Less than six months.....	9
Over six months and less than one year.....	10
“ one year and less than two years.....	8
“ two years and less than three years.....	7
“ three years and less than four years.....	5
	<hr/>
	47

Our school, as stated in the last Annual Report, is divided into three divisions, the Higher, Intermediate and Lower. The branches taught in the Higher are History, Fifth Reader, Mitchell's Geography, Davies' University and Practical Arithmetic. The branches taught in the Intermediate are Fourth and Third Readers, Primary Geography, Practical and Intellectual Arithmetic, Spelling and Defining. Those in the Lower division, First and Second Readers, Primer, Primary Geography, and Primary Arithmetic. Singing and rehearsal of pieces by the boys have formed a prominent part of our school exercise. The school, taken as a whole, are taught to write and spell on their slates such portion of their lesson as each teacher sees fit to select from day to day. In this exercise the boys learn to write, spell and read each others writing at the same time. At the opening of our connection with the school, we found our boys much infected with the same disease that permeates most of our common schools, that of being unable to write and spell correctly at the same time. Small words that they could spell, orally, correct, would on slate or paper be spelled wrong, on account of not being accustomed to keeping the head and hand to work at the same time. We have devoted a good deal of our time, and have taken special pains to deliver our boys of this defect, and when we come to look back over the year, we see conspicuous marks, bearing evidence that the labor and time spent has not been in vain. Much proficiency has been made

in map drawing. It is truly wonderful with what degree of accuracy, readiness and neatness our boys can delineate on slate or paper the geographical outline and natural divisions of a country, independent of the text-book. This method of impressing on the scholar's mind the natural form, division and sub-division and lay of a country or state, we also introduced at the opening of the year, and have continued it with marked success. Both teachers and scholars labor under a very great disadvantage, as to the interest in imparting and receiving instruction in Geography, by not being furnished with a good set of outline maps.

In reading, writing and arithmetic our boys have passed the line of our expectation. It is no boast, but proper self-respect, to make the school say of herself, she is not ashamed of her yearly record—she courts rather than avoids comparison with any of her preceding years, and we believe with any of her kindred Institutions. We ought to have a larger and more commodious building, and better arranged recitation rooms, both for teachers and scholars. The soul of the school has become too large for the body that now encases it, and the body by due parental care and nourishment has grown to be too large for its swaddling clothes. The voice of the boy of nine years of age, speaks plainly to his guardians, that it is high time he should throw off his creeping garments, even as he has his cradle, and now be arrayed in his “*toga pretexta*,” so that he may feel not ashamed to go and walk with his kinsmen, or they with him.

It would be folly for me to attempt to evolve from the past year, the various ways and means resorted to, for the intellectual culture and moral development of the boys.

The abstract tables containing the standing and gradations must serve as the frame work for your minds, and from that frame work your minds must supply the necessary fillings to complete the edifice of which I have given you but a partial outline.

The promotions during the year have been made by a

regular consecutive gradation. We have noticed carefully the advance and result of gradation on the pupils' mind, and been guided accordingly, and as the pupil passed from one sub-division to another, we have taken care that a proper and dependent connection existed throughout, so as to form one harmonious whole. The behavior of our boys for the past year in the school-room, has been truly commendable. They have not been rough, uncourteous or obstinate, but almost universally, have been orderly and respectful, ever anxious to know, and ready to obey every wish and mandate of their teachers. Order, dilligence, attention, willingness to know and to comprehend are readily acquiesced in, and permeate the soul of the school. The constant and excessive practice of simplifying and diluting a lesson does not become tedious or burdensome to our scholars. In instruction our teachers have endeavored to be minute, yet not tedious; concise, yet not obscure; firm, yet not obstinate; familiar, yet not disrespectful. Precision, promptness, accuracy is demanded of every scholar in matters great or small. Every lesson must be studied carefully, diligently and understandingly. For this we believe to be one of the most powerful levers we in our sphere, can bring to bear on these boys, for the real purpose of benefit and reform. The teaching of these boys to throw their minds out to feel after the roots and rootlets of things, to go beyond the mere abstract recitation to study and reflect must ever remain on the side of utility and true progress. As a boy studies, learns and acts intellectually, we believe he will study, learn and act morally. The intellect and heart, though different, yet in action are inseparable. The one is the bow, the other the arrow—the one aims, the other fires.

The intellectual part of a boy, properly cultivated, properly carried out and applied, can never fail to effect an influence beneficial and progressive on the moral. The most efficient fosterer, the best safeguard, the strongest bulwark you can throw over and around a boy's moral being, to

nourish, protect and defend it, is to secure the direct agency and immediate co-operation of the intellectual. Furnish me a boy whose intellect is imbued and macerated in ignorance, or who has not allowed his intellect to grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of that which he has already learned and acquired, and I will show you a boy whose moral being is fatuous, corrugated, undeveloped, ejecting its moral miasmata throughout the atmosphere of its society. This work, two-fold in character, is of no small importance, to take a young intellect and heart, with perverted throbbing desires and beating pulsations, aims, purposes and energies of life budding and inclining to a sea of wrong, checking and uprooting these, sowing new seed, and training it to send outward into rich loam its roots and rootlets, and upward its body and branches, keeping open and free from corruption its ducts and capillaries and countless breathing stomata, until its fibre has grown tense, its bark rigid, its arms long and supple, and it can wrestle victoriously with the winds and storms of evil and wrong. There is about as much humanity and idea of right and wrong crammed away in these boys as you will usually find in beings of the same compass, and if we can succeed in awakening the intellect, and putting it into a free and easy motion, we have obtained a remedy, if not the remedy, to cure the moral of evil and of wrong. To do this we must study the boys, not in the dry light of wrong, but in the glow of a spirit of parental forbearance and sympathy. We must stand in that position where a clear moral light may fall upon them, illuminating the dark and wayward mind into a clear, spiritual and moral intelligence. The chain of our duty, which we elaborate day by day, link by link, must be charged with the magnetism of faith in their daily resolves and purposes to advance in intellectual worth and moral attainment. May we, as a corps of teachers, not be contented with the achievements of the past year, but keep in steady and incessant motion the pendulum of our duty and responsibility, until there goes through the

soul of the School a breath—an impulse higher and higher—deeper and deeper—stronger and stronger—so that a sweet Hallelujah may be sung in the family circle of these boys at their return; and that to know and to do the right and despise the wrong may be their arterial unity of brain-throb and heart-beat going forth from us, carrying life upon a higher field of action, having a stronger and clearer vision, a sweeter and more glorious conception of character, and their eternal destiny.

Respectfully submitted.

P. CALDWELL, A. B.,

Principal and Ass't Sup't.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Guardians of the Chicago Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the usual custom, I hereby present the Annual Medical Report of the School, for the year ending April 1st, 1865:

During the first three months of this time, but little sickness occurred. Two cases of pneumonia, three of acute rheumatism and two of remittent fever comprised the larger number treated, all of whom recovered. During the summer and fall the health of the school was remarkably good. A few mild cases of dysentery and fever occurred, which soon recovered under treatment. But a less favorable state of health existed through the winter. A large number of boys were attacked with influenza, which prevailed in the school as an epidemic. A portion of the time as large a number as twenty were in the hospital at one time, under medical treatment. Many of the cases became complicated with pneumonia, and were dangerously ill. However, under careful medical management and nursing, all recovered except three, Peter Campbell died January 7th, Wm. Davis, Feb. 11th, and John Dwyer February 18th, 1865. Besides these, two other deaths occurred during the year, Geo. H. Cooper, died of consumption April 10th, and John Burke, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, June 29th, 1864. These latter were laboring under the above diseases, which had proceeded to an incurable stage, before they came into the Institution.

I am happy to report the health and vigor of the inmates of the School, at the present time, as moderately good.

I beg leave respectfully to recommend to your honorable Board a more bountiful supply of vegetables for the School during the winter and spring months, as the larger number of boys, rapidly growing and confined, for the most part to indoor employments, require not only a nourishing diet, but also a *variety* of wholesome food. That which has been furnished has been excellent in quality and abundant in quantity; but I am convinced that a larger supply of milk and vegetables, furnishing a greater variety of diet, would add to the physical wellbeing of the boys.

I close this brief report with assurances of my grateful consideration to your Board, as well as to the officers of the School for their active co-operation with me during the year, for which I tender my thanks. I cannot close, however, without acknowledging the aid rendered me by Dr. Davis of your Board, whose visits and counsel, always cheerfully rendered, have contributed largely to any good results which may have attended my efforts.

Very respectfully,

J. P. ROSS, M. D.

AMENDMENTS

TO LAW ESTABLISHING

CHICAGO REFORM SCHOOL.

APPROVED FEBRUARY 13, 1863.¹

CHAPTER XIV.

REFORM SCHOOL.

SECTION 1. The reform school, heretofore established by the city of Chicago, shall be continued in existence, as a school or place for the safe keeping, education, employment and reformation of all children in said city between the ages of six and sixteen years, who are destitute of proper parental care, and growing up in medicancy, ignorance, idleness or vice. The common council may hereafter, in its discretion, change the location of said reform school, and purchase grounds and erect and maintain all necessary buildings therefor.

SEC. 2. The government of said school shall be vested in a board, consisting of the comptroller, and six guardians to be appointed in the manner hereinbefore prescribed. The said board shall appoint a president, vice-president and secretary, from their own number; and a majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the said board of guardians to take charge of the general interests of said school; to see that its affairs are conducted in accordance with the requirements of this act; to see that strict discipline is maintained therein; to provide employment for its inmates; to appoint a superintendent and such other officers as the wants of the school may from time to time require, and to prescribe their duties; to exercise a vigilant supervision over said school, its officers and teachers, and to determine their salaries; such salaries to be subjected to the approval, regulation or alteration of the common council.

SEC. 4. One or more of said guardians shall visit the school at least once in every two weeks, at which time the school in all its departments shall be examined. A record shall be regularly kept of such visits in the books of the superintendent. An annual report shall be made by the board of guardians to the common council, on or before the tenth day of April, exhibiting the condition of the school, and giving a detailed account of its affairs for the preceding year.

SEC. 5. The superintendent, with such subordinate officers as the guardians shall appoint, shall have the charge and custody of the children ; he shall himself be a constant resident at the institution, and shall discipline, govern, instruct, employ, and use his best endeavors to reform the inmates, in such manner as, while preserving their health, will secure the formation, as far as possible, of moral and industrious habits, and regular and thorough progress and improvement in their studies, trades, and various employments.

SEC. 6. The superintendent shall, under the direction and control of the board, have charge of the lands, buildings, furniture, tools, implements, stock and provisions, and every other species of property pertaining to the institution, within the precincts thereof. He shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, give a bond to the city of Chicago, with sureties to be approved by the common council, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that he shall faithfully perform all the duties incumbent on him as such superintendent. He shall keep, in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all his receipts and expenditures, and a complete enumeration of all property intrusted to him. He shall also exhibit in said books the income, from whatever source, of said institution and school land ; he shall account to the treasurer of the city, in such manner as the guardians may require, for all moneys received by him from the proceeds of the land, the work and labor of the inmates, or otherwise. His books, and all documents relating to the school, shall at all times be open to the inspection of the guardians, who shall, at least once in every three months, carefully examine the said books and accounts, and the vouchers and documents connected therewith, and make a record of the result of such examination, in books to be kept by said guardians. He shall keep a register, containing the name and age of each child, and the circumstances connected with his early history ; and he shall add such facts as may come to his knowledge, relating to the subsequent history of such children, while in the school, and after being discharged therefrom. He shall at all times be subject to removal by the board of guardians, and shall be governed by the rules and regulations they may establish.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the mayor of the city of Chicago, each year, on the application of the board of guardians of said reform school, to appoint some proper and discreet person, with the concurrence of said board, as commissioner, before whom all males within the ages prescribed by law shall be sent, before any police magistrate or justice of the peace

shall sentence or order such male to be committed to the reform school. Such commissioner shall keep a true and perfect record of his doings in relation to all persons brought before him, and shall retain the same during his term of office, and at the expiration thereof, shall deliver the same, with all preceding records, to the city clerk, who shall, upon the appointment of a new commissioner, deliver the same to him. There shall be paid to said commissioner such sum, from the reform school funds, as the board of guardians shall from time to time direct, and which shall not in the aggregate amount to more than one thousand dollars in any one year.

SEC. 8. Whenever any police magistrate or justice of the peace within the city of Chicago, shall have brought before him any male within the ages of six and sixteen years of age, who he has reason to believe is a vagrant, or destitute of proper parental care, or is growing up in mendicancy, ignorance, idleness or vice, he shall cause such person, together with the warrant on which he was arrested, and the list of witnesses which may be necessary to establish the situation and condition of such person, to be transmitted to said commissioner; and thereupon it shall be the duty of such commissioner to issue a summons or order in writing, addressed to the father of said person, if he be living and resident within the city, and if not, then to his mother, if she be living and so resident, and if not, then to his lawful guardian, if any there be resident within said city, and, if on examination, it shall appear that such boy has neither father, mother nor guardian so resident, then to the person with whom, according to the examination and testimony, if any, received by such commissioner, the said boy shall reside; and if there be no person with whom he steadily resides, the commissioner may, at his discretion, appoint some suitable person to act in his behalf, requiring him or her, as the case may be, to appear before him, at such time and place as he shall in said summons or order appoint, and to show cause, if any there be, why the said boy shall not be committed to the reform school. And upon the appearance before him of the party named in said summons or order, or if, after due service had of the summons or order aforesaid, there shall be no such appearance, the said commissioner shall, upon the expiration of the time named in said summons or order for said appearance, proceed to examine said boy, and the party appearing in answer to said summons or order, if any such there be, and to take such testimony in relation to the case as may be produced before him; and in case it shall be proven to the satisfaction of the commissioner, by such examination, or by competent testimony, that said boy is a suitable subject for the reform school, and that his moral welfare and the good of society require that he should be sent to said school, for instruction, employment and reformation, he shall so decide, and shall thereupon certify his said opinion and decision to said magistrate or justice of the peace, as near as may be in the following words:

To A. B——, Esq., a Justice of the Peace:

I hereby certify that —— has been examined by me agreeably to the statute, and upon competent evidence, proved to be a suitable person for commitment to the Reform School.

C. D. Commissioner.

And thereupon, said magistrate or justice of the peace shall commit such person to the reform school; and such commitment shall be by warrant in substance as follows:

To any Sheriff, Constable or Police officer within the city of Chicago:

You are hereby commanded to take charge of ——, a boy above the age of six and under the age of sixteen years, who has been found, by competent evidence, to be a suitable subject for commitment to the reform school, and a proper object for its care, discipline and instruction, and to deliver said boy, with this warrant, without delay, to the superintendent or other officer in charge of said school, at the place where the same is established; and for so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

———, J. P.

Dated at the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, this —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

But no variance from the preceding form shall be deemed material, provided it sufficiently appear upon the face of the warrant that the said boy is committed in exercise of the powers given by this act. And in case said commissioner shall be of opinion, and shall decide and certify, that such boy is not a proper subject for commitment to the reform school, he shall order such boy, with the warrant, to be transmitted back to such police magistrate or justice of the peace, who shall thereupon deal with him in the same manner he would have done had he not been transmitted to or examined by said commissioner. And said commissioner shall, in the performance of his duties under and by virtue of this act, be clothed with the powers of a justice of the peace, to compel the attendance of witnesses, and all other persons, whose attendance and presence may be necessary to enable him to fully investigate the situation of all persons who may be brought before him; and the police officers of said city shall be subject to his direction, and shall serve, when called upon for that purpose, any summons, order or warrant issued by him.

SEC. 9. Whenever any male under the age of sixteen years and over the age of six years shall be convicted in any court having criminal jurisdiction in the county of Cook, of any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, who, in the opinion of the court, would be a fit and proper subject for commitment to said reform school, such court shall make an order committing such boy to said reform school; and thereupon, it shall be the duty of said court, by warrant in due form of law, to commit such boy to said reform school; and all warrants shall designate the offence or complaint for which such commitment is made, and the age of the boy; but no warrant shall be held invalid for want of form, and the same may be served by the sheriff or any constable of Cook county, who shall execute the same, and deliver the boy or boys named in such warrant to the super-

intendent of the reform school, with the warrant, and for such services shall be paid the same fees as are now provided in case of the commitment of a criminal to the county jail for an offense punishable by imprisonment therein: *Provided*, however, that such boys only shall be committed to said reform school as in the opinion of the court are in need of and will be benefited by the reformatory influence of said school, the said school being intended as an educational and reformatory institution, rather than as a prison or place of punishment.

SEC. 10. Every boy above the age of six and under the age of sixteen, who shall be legally committed to said school, as hereinbefore provided, shall be kept disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the board of guardians of said school, until he be either reformed and discharged or be bound out by said guardians, or until he shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years; and said guardians are hereby clothed with the sole authority to discharge any boy or boys from said reform school, who have heretofore been, or may hereafter be legally committed thereto; and such power shall rest solely with said board of guardians and with no other persons or body politic or corporate; but it shall be the duty of said board of guardians, and they shall have power to return any boy to the court, police justices or other authorities ordering or directing said boy to be committed, when in the judgment of said guardians they may decree said boy an improper subject for their care and management, or who shall be found incorrigible, or whose continuance in the school they may deem prejudicial to the management and discipline thereof, or who in their judgment ought to be removed from such school for any cause; and in such case, said court, police justice or other authorities, shall have power and are required to proceed as they might have done had they not ordered the commitment to such school.

SEC. 11. Said guardians shall have power to bind out all boys committed to their charge for any term of time, until they shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, as apprentices or servants, to any inhabitant of this state; and the said guardians and master or mistress, apprentice or servant, shall respectively have all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties set forth by the statute laws of this state relative to apprentices and guardians and wards; and shall have the same power as overseers of the poor, or mayor and aldermen, and the same clauses and provisions required to be inserted in the indentures of apprentices, in such cases shall be inserted in all indentures that may be executed by the said guardians. No person receiving such apprentice under the provisions of this act, shall transfer the indenture; and the said board of guardians shall have power in all cases, when in their judgment it shall be beneficial to the boy, to cancel such indentures of apprenticeship, for cruelty, negligence or other improper conduct, or for removal from the state, and recover possession of the child apprenticed. Said guardians shall also have power to permit such boys as they shall judge fit subjects for such treatment, to

be placed out under the care of any proper person or persons in this state, on "tickets of leave," and such boys so placed out may be kept and retained by such person or persons during the pleasure of said board of guardians, and subject at all times to their control and regulation.

SEC. 12. The board of guardians of said reform school are hereby authorized, with the concurrence of the common council, to establish a branch reform school for girls under the age of sixteen years and over the age of six years; and for that purpose to purchase such lands and erect such buildings thereon as in their judgment are required; and such girls may, for the same causes, and by the same courts, and in the same manner, be committed to such branch reform school, as boys may be to the reform school, and all statutes and ordinances relative to the power, management and control of said reform school by the board of guardians are hereby made applicable to said branch reform school, and the same powers are delegated to and vested in them in relation to the same; and all ordinances and statutes regulating the powers of police magistrates, justices of the peace and other courts, and of the commissioner, shall, in all respects, be made applicable to girls under the age of sixteen and over the age of six years, where they are found destitute of proper parental care, or leading a vicious life, or are found in streets, highways or public places, in circumstances of want, suffering, neglect or exposure.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the board of guardians to prepare and submit to the comptroller, on or before the first day of May in every year, an estimate of the whole amount required to be raised by taxation for providing for and maintaining the said reform school during the current fiscal year, which estimate shall be in detail, and shall be laid by said comptroller before the common council with his annual estimate. The common council may revise said estimate; and the aggregate amount of the sums required after such revision, not exceeding the authorized per centage, shall be provided for in the general tax levy to be laid on said city. Said money, when collected, shall be paid into the city treasury, and shall be styled the reform school fund, and shall be drawn out only in payment of bills approved by the board of guardians, on the warrant of the comptroller, countersigned by the president, or in his absence, by the vice-president of said board, and the mayor. But this section shall not be construed as repealing any of the provisions of the act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Asylum of the diocese of the Catholic Bishop of Chicago.

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None

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